MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST CONTINUATION SHEET U.S. 301 SOUTH CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Property Name: Holy Rosary Catholic Church Survey No.: PG: 82A-15 (PACS A130)

Property Address 9961 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County

Owner Name/Address Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washington c/o Holy Rosary Church, 9811 Rosaryville Road,

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 Year Built 1925

National Register Evaluation:

The Holy Rosary Catholic Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property is meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property which derives its significance from its architecture and its association with developments in Catholicism. The church is eligible under Criterion A for its association with a rural circuit route traveled by Catholic priests until the mid-twentieth century. The parish hall and residence on the property also exemplify how church complexes grew to accommodate the needs of the church community in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. The property is eligible under Criterion C as a good example of a rural church building. Despite the presence of modern siding and brick veneer, the church's original form and details, including the bell tower, Gothic arch windows and paneled door, are still discernible. The property retains its integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The cemetery on the property does not meet Criteria Consideration D, as historic research indicates that the site does not contain graves of persons of transcendent importance, nor does it contain grave markers of distinctive design. In addition, the site has no association with historic events or broad patterns of history and has no potential to yield important information. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Description:

The National Register boundary for the Holy Rosary Catholic Church corresponds to that of Prince George's County tax map 118 parcel 56. The property is bounded on the north by Rosaryville Road, on the east by U.S. 301, and on the south and west by adjacent tax parcels. The boundary encompasses 1.52 hectares (3.75 acres) and is comprised of two formerly separate tax parcels now collectively known as parcel 56. The boundary includes the church, parish hall, residence, cemetery, and all surrounding land historically associated with the church.

MHT CONCURRENCE: Eligibility recommended not recommended Criteria A B C D Considerations Comments:	AB _	_c _	_D _	_E_	F	G	None
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date	Reviewe	nty er, NAY	progran	0/24	99	Da	te

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
September 1996

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET U.S. 301 SOUTH CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Property Name: Holy Rosary Catholic Church Survey No.: PG: 82A-15 (PACS A130)

Property Address 9961 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County

Owner Name/Address_Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington c/o Holy Rosary Church, 9811 Rosaryville Road,

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 Year Built 1925

Description:

The Holy Rosary Catholic Church was previously surveyed by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 1974 and by the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission in 1985. Since the time of the previous survey, the church and parish hall remain unaltered.

However, a circa 1875 residence on the property was not identified by the previous surveys. The 2-story, 3-bay residence has a parged concrete foundation, exterior walls covered in board-and-batten siding, and an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. A 1-story, hipped-roof addition covers the rear, or west elevation. A brick chimney is located in the center of the main block, and a concrete-block chimney is located in the addition. The 1/1 double-hung windows found throughout the residence are modern. The main entry is located in the center bay of the front, or east elevation. The modern door has a plain surround and simple hood. The residence, currently unoccupied, is located south of the church and parish hall and appears to date to the period of the previous chapel (1859) on the property.

Significance:

Holy Rosary Catholic Church is an example of a rural Catholic church in a state with a complex religious history. Though the colony of Maryland was envisioned as a place of religious tolerance by the founding Calvert family, members of the Catholic faith were persecuted throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The first English Catholic missionaries arrived in St. Mary's County in 1634 (Gaustad 1976, 34). In 1642, a law was passed forbidding practice of the Catholic faith (Brugger 1988, 21). An Act of Toleration passed in 1649 was repealed in 1654 (Gaustad 1976, 34). Persecution of Catholics intensified following the ascension of the Protestants William and Mary to the throne of England in 1689 (Archdiocese 1989, 4). Catholics were banned from public office in 1699, forbidden to purchase or inherit lands in 1700, and required to pay tax to the Anglican Church in 1702 (Ibid). In 1704, public masses and baptisms as well as Catholic schools were outlawed, although private chapels and services were allowed beginning in 1707 (Brugger 1988, 55; Archdiocese 1989, 5). Wealthy Catholic families set aside rooms in their houses or constructed chapels on their lands. They hosted weekly or monthly religious services for nearby Catholic families (Kirkconnell 1992, 71). Many Catholic churches evolved from these private chapels. Boone's Chapel, the predecessor of Holy Rosary Church, is an example of a family-owned chapel (Sargent 1984, 277). Priests who had escaped persecution also held secret masses in their homes during the eighteenth century (Brugger 1988, 55).

The situation of Catholics in Maryland improved following the American Revolution. The Maryland Constitution of 1776 restored the political rights of Catholics. The first governing body of the Catholic Church in America was established in 1783 (Archdiocese 1989, 7). Catholic parishes were organized into three districts, centered in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newtown (Charles County). John Carroll was consecrated as bishop of the Baltimore district in 1790 (Brugger 1988, 122). During this time period, private family chapels evolved into independent congregations, and new Catholic churches were established. Large Catholic churches, such as St. Mary of the Assumption in Upper Marlboro, frequently had full-time priests (MHT PG:82A-15). Smaller churches, commonly called "missions", were part of circuit routes (Kirkconnell 1992, 71). Holy Rosary Church was a mission of St. Mary of the Assumption in Upper Marlboro (MHT, PG:82A-15). Throughout the nineteenth century, circuit routes were traveled by priests who wore lay clothes and traveled by horseback. Masses, baptisms, marriages and other ceremonies were held once or twice a month at each church on the circuit. Between visits, the congregations organized social activities amongst themselves (Kirkconnell 1992, 71). Beginning in the early-twentieth century, mission churches separated from their sponsoring churches and began employing their own priests. During this period, churches evolved into complexes of buildings serving the religious and social needs of their communities. In addition to a house of worship, a church complex might include a parish house, lecture room, social hall or gymnasium (Rifkind 1980, 146). Holy Rosary Church separated from St. Mary's in 1966 (MHT PG:82A-15).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET U.S. 301 SOUTH CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Property Name: Holy Rosary Catholic Church Survey No.: PG: 82A-15 (PACS A130)

Property Address 9961 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County

Owner Name/Address Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington c/o Holy Rosary Church, 9811 Rosaryville Road,

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Year Built 1925

Bibliography:

- Archdiocese of Washington. 1989. The Bicentennial Celebration of the Election of Archbishop John Carroll on May 18, 1789 at White Marsh. Bowie, MD: Archdiocese of Washington.
- Brugger, Robert A., 1988. Maryland, A Middle Temperament 1634-1980. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Gaustad, Edwin Scott. 1976. Historical Atlas of Religion in America. Rev. ed. New York: Harper and Row.
- Kirkconnell, Barbara, ed. 1992. Along the Potomac Shore in Prince George's County. Fort Washington, MD: Tanta Cove Garden Club.
- Maryland Historical Trust [MHT]. 1988. Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Church of the Holy Rosary, Prince George's County, Maryland. PG:82A-15. Crownsville, MD.
- Rifkind, Carole. 1980. A Field Guide to American Architecture. Markham, Ontario: Penguin Books Canada Limited.
- Sargent, Jean A., ed. 1984. Stones and Bones: Cemetery Records of Prince George's County, Maryland. Bowie, MD: Prince George's County Genealogical Society.

Preparer:
P.A.C. Spero & Company
September 1996/revised November 1998

Property Name: Holy Rosary Catholic Church

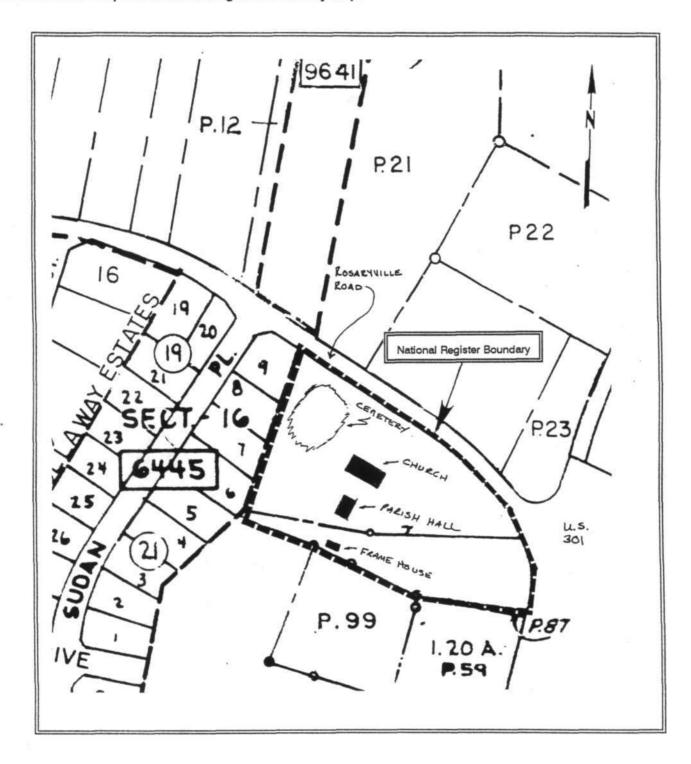
Survey No.: PG: 82A-15 (PACS A130)

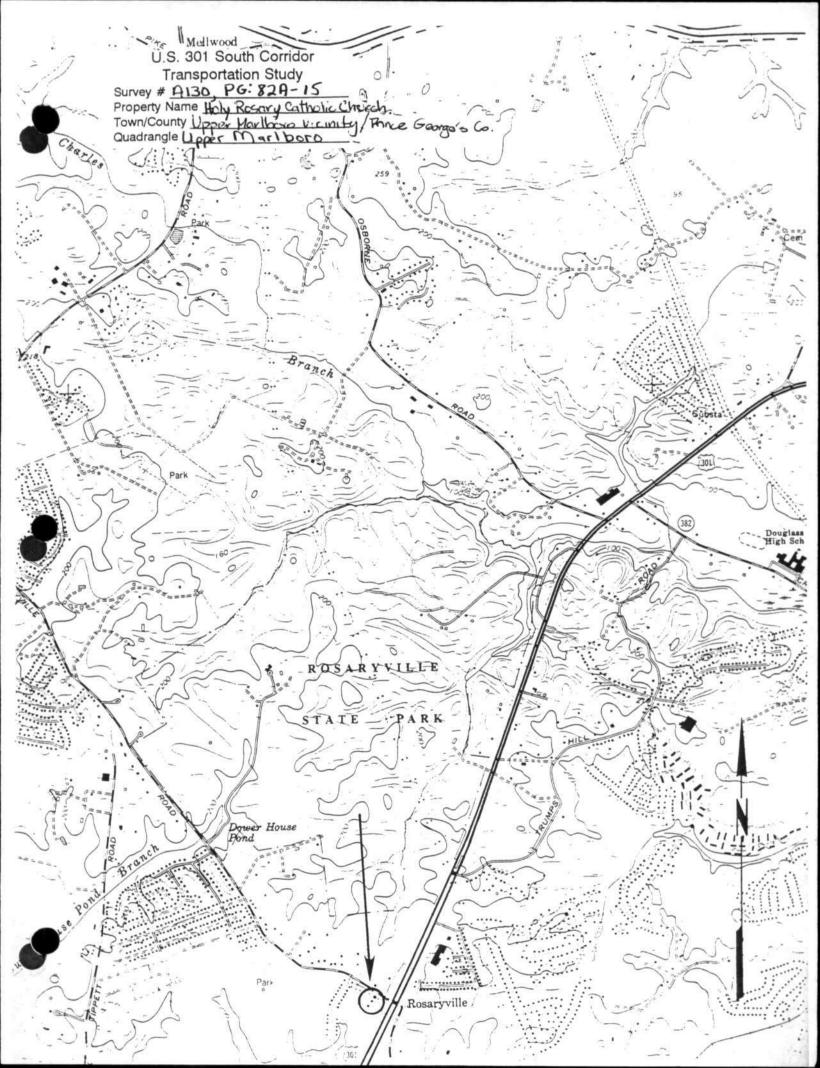
Property Address 9961 Rosaryville Road, Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County

Owner Name/Address Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Washington c/o Holy Rosary Church, 9811 Rosaryville Road,

Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 Year Built 1925

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:







1. Pt. 82 A -15

2. Holy Rosany Catholic Church Prince Gorsols
Country MD

3. Caroline Hall 9/16

4. P.A. C. Spen. Co, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave. #412

5. 9961 Rosanguille Rac, east elevation
of church, wost view.

6.189



1. B: 82A-15 2. Holy Rosary Catholic Church
Prince Googe's County, MD 3. Caroline Hall 9/96 4. P.A. C. Spero - G. HOW Chesapeake fore. #4/2 Bacto, MD 21204 5. 9961 Rosanyville Road, North and east elevations of Church, South West 6.289



1.PG: 82A-15 2. Holy Rosary Catholic Church 3. Caroline Hall 9/96 4. P.A.C. Spen + Co., 40 W Chesapeake Ave #412 Balto, MO 21204 5. 9961 Rosangville Rd. South and West. elevations of Church, North egst view, 6. 30-9



1. P6:82A-15 2. Holy Rosary Catholic Church Browne Gargels County, MD 3. Caroline Hall 9/96 HIPAL. Spero + Co, 40 W. Chesapeako Ave, #412, Ba 1to, md 21204 5,9961 Rosangville Rd, South and east elevation of Church, North west 6,407-9 View.



1.PG:824-15 2. Holy Rosary Cotholic Church Prince George's County, MD 4. P.A.C. Spar I Co. 40 W. Chesquealer Ave. # 412, Balto, md21204 5. 9961 Rosanville Rd, Parish hall, Rast elevation, Southwest 6. 5 of 9 View,



1. PG: 80A-15 2. Holy Rosary Catholic Church Prince George's County, MD 3. Caroline Hall 9/96 4.P.A.C. Spero + Co, 40 W. Chesapoake Ave, #412, Balto, md 21204 5.9961 Rosanguille Rd, Parish hall, wed elevation, South east wen, South east 6.67-9



1, PG: 82A-15 2. Holy Rosary controlic church Prince Googe's County, MD 3. Caroline Hall 9/96 4. P.A.C. Spero + CO, 40 W. Chesapeake Ave, #412, Balto, md 21204 5. 9961 Rosa - yville Rd, Frame house 6. 179



- 2. HOW ROSARY CATHOUR CHURCH
- 3. PRINCE GEORGE'S, MD

1. PG: 82A-15

- 4. JULIE DARSIE
- 6. MD SHPO

5. 10/98

- 7. CIRCA 1870 HOUSE , VIEW SE 8.80F9



- 1. P4: 82A-15
- 2. HOLY ROSARY CATHOLIC CHURCH
- 3. PRINCE GEORGE'S, MD
- U. JULIE DARSIE
- 5. 10/98
- 6 MD SHPO
- 7. CIRCA 1870 HOUSE, VIEW SW
- 8. 9 OF 9

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

NR Eligible: yes X NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM no Property Name: Holy Rosary Catholic Church Inventory Number: PG:82A-15 9961 Rosaryville Road City: Upper Marlboro Address: Zip Code: 20772 County: Prince Georges USGS Topographic Map: Upper Marlboro Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washington Owner: Tax Parcel Number: 56 Tax Map Number: 118 Tax Account ID Number: 17111181023 Project: U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study Agency: SHA Name: Site visit by MHT staff: X no yes Date: Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None Is the property located within a historic district? X no yes Name of District: Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form PG:82A-15 Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo) Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church is a frame gable-roof church of the meeting-house style; it is distinguished by its Gothic Revival-style windows and its corner bell tower, as well as its prominent location facing a major highway. The church was originally sheathed with German siding which was covered in the 1960s by white aluminum siding. The gable roof is covered with green asbestos shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation, faced with new brick. Set into the foundation at the south corner of the east gable front is an inscribed corner stone bearing the dates 1859, 1928, and 1966. The Parish Hall stands just south of the church; it is one story high with a gable roof, with a shed addition along its long west elevation. To the west of the church and parish hall, and fronting on Rosaryville Road, is a graveyard on an acre of rolling ground. Most of the burials are unmarked, but there are three groups of gravestones marked by old cedars. MHT considers the property eligible for the NR under Criterion C and possibly Criterion A. Additional historical information on the role of the church in a rural community should be gathered. According to the tax map provided, the 1870 house does not appear to be on the same parcel with the church. Is it associated with the church? If so it needs to be photographed, described, and evaluated. Prepared by: Susan G. Pearl Date Prepared: 08/01/1985 MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended Criteria X A B X C D Considerations A В None MHT Comments:

Suzanne Pickens July 21, 1997 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Reviewer, NR Program

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

1020

Survey #: .	P.G.	#82A-15		Building	Date:	1920	
Building Na	me:	Holy Rosary	Catholic	Church			
Location:	9961	Rosaryville	Road, Up	per Marlbo	ro, Maryland		
					1		

Private/Religious/Occupied/Excellent/Accessible

Description

The Holy Rosary Church is a gable-roofed frame country church with Gothic Revival elements. Entrance is through double doors centered in the east gable end, and surmounted by a large Gothic-arched transom filled with stained glass. Built into the southeast corner is a two-story bell-tower with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a wooden cross. The sides of the church are four bays long, with stained glass Gothic-arched windows. Identical windows flank the entrance doors, and light each face of the bell-tower. At the west gable end is a hip-roofed rectangular altar addition, with a round stained glass window. The building rests on a brick foundation; it is covered with aluminum siding and has a green asphalt shingle roof.

Significance

The Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church is an important example of a rural Catholic chapel, not only for its plain Gothic Revival style, but for the fact that it continues the long tradition of Boone's Chapel. (Boone's Chapel was built early in the eighteenth century for the private use of Catholics in the area around Upper Marlboro; it apparently went out of use in the 1840's.) In 1858, Henry and Mary Mitchell deeded 2-3/4 acres of land to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore for the purpose of building a church to replace Boone's Chapel. The cornerstone of the new church was laid in June 1859. The new church edifice was a plain rural meeting house structure with Victorian detail; it was destroyed by storm and replaced in 1928 by the present church structure. The present Holy Rosary Church has continued to serve an active congregation. In its cedar-surrounded location on a knoll west of U.S. Route 301, it is a conspicuous landmark, and a reminder of a longstanding local Catholic tradition.

Acreage: 2.75 acres

Magi No.

DOE	yes	no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Nam	le (indicate pre	ferred name)		
historic Chur	rch of the Holy Rosa	ry		
and/or common	Holy Rosary Roman	Catholic Church		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	9961 Rosaryville	Road		not for publication
	per Marlboro	Posacywille	Road	5
state Marylan	nd	J. 1. 17	P.G.	;==
3. Clas	sification			9
Category uistrict building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	unoccupied work in progress Accessible X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty (give names a	nd mailing addresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name Roma	n Catholic Archbish	op of Washington		
street & number	c/o Holy Rosary Ch	urch	telephone no	o.:
	1 Rosaryville Rd. er Marlboro	state	and zip code Md.	20772
	ation of Lega	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Prince	e George's County (Courthouse	liber CSM#2
street & number	Main Street			folio 227
city, town Upp	er Marlboro		state	Md.
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
title Prince	George's County Inve	entory of Historic	Sites	
date 1974			federal stat	e <u>X</u> county loca
depository for su	rvey records Histo	ory Division		
city, town	Riverdale		state	Md.

7. Description

PG#82A-15 Survey No.

Condition		Check one	Check one	
x good	deteriorated ruins	unaitered	original site moved date of move	_
fair	unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church is a frame gable-roof church of the meeting-house style; it is distinguished by its Gothic Revival style windows and its corner bell tower, as well as its prominent location facing a major highway.

The nave is three bays by four, with entrance into the central bay of the three-bay east gable front. Entrance is through double doors, approached by a flight of concrete steps. Each leaf of the double door has two unequal molded panels. Surmounting the doors is a three-pane gothic-arch transom filled with multi-color opaque stained glass. Above it, centered high in the gable front is a small louvered window. The flanking windows in the east gable front are gothic-arch double hung sash, filled with opaque stained glass. Identical windows light the long north and south elevations of the nave; all windows have plain board surrounds with plain narrow aluminum backbands. The westmost windows on both long elevations have been extended to the floor to form doors; in each case the gothic-arch upper sash is retained as a transom over the door. These two doors are approached by modern brick steps bounded by metal railings.

Set into the southeast corner of the nave is a tall two-story square bell tower; it is lighted at first level on its south and east faces by gothic-arch windows similar to those of the main block. A panelled door in the west face gives entrance into the tower, and above it is a gothic-arch louvered window; similar louvered windows light the second story on the south, east, and north. The tower is surmounted by a steep four-plane pyramidal roof, covered with asbestos shingle and topped by a plain cross.

The building is extended one bay farther to the west by a one-story hip-roof chancel section, consisting of an altar flanked by two small hip-roof sacristy rooms. The altar is lighted, on the west, by a round rose window, of the same opaque stained glass as the windows of the nave. The sacristy rooms are lighted, on the south and north sides, by gothic-arch windows like those of the nave and tower.

The church was originally sheathed with German siding which was covered in the 1960's by white aluminum siding. The gable roof is covered with green asbestos shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation, faced with new brick. Set into the foundation at the south corner of the east gable front is an inscribed corner stone which reads 1859 + 1928.

1966

Survey No. PG#82A-15

Section 7 Page

There is a basement utility space under part of the nave, accessible by a small gabled entry vestibule between the second and third bays on the south elevation. Inside this entry vestibule some of the original German siding, painted white, is still visible, unsheathed by the present aluminum siding. Inside the basement, the concrete foundation is visible, as are the diagonally laid sub-floor boards. All materials, beams, joints and floor boards, appear to be of the twentieth century, reinforced in some places in recent years.

Interior of the nave consists of a central aisle flanked on each side by 16 rows of molded wooden pews. The pews appear to be recent replacements. The windows have plain board surrounds, and the opaque stained glass in them commemorates the Sweeney, Talbert, Curtin, Johnson, Quiller, Newman and Griffith families, as well as the Knights of Saint John. There is a three-plane dropped ceiling of modern light synthetic material, and the floor boards are recent replacements.

The church stands on a rise of ground above a lower parking area to the east. West of the church, a driveway leads south from Rosaryville Road to parking space west of the church and the parish hall. The Parish Hall stands just south of the church; it is one-story with gable roof, with a shed addition along its long west elevation. Entrance is in its north gable end through modern doors; windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The building is covered with grained white aluminum siding, and the gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. The interior consists of a kitchen along the west side, and several large meeting rooms; floors are covered with linoleum and the walls with panelling.

To the west of the church and parish hall, and fronting on Rosaryville road, is a graveyard on an acre of rolling ground. Most of the burials are unmarked, but there are three groups of gravestones marked by old cedars.

8. Significance							Survey No. PG#82A-15				
Period preh 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 X 1900	0-1499 0-1599 0-1699 0-1799 0-1899	ard ag ard ard co	of Significance—C cheology-prehistoric cheology-historic riculture chitecture mmerce mmunications	c e e e	communiconserva conomicon ducation engineeri	ty plann tion s s i ng on/settle	ing .	law literat milita music philos	ture ry sophy cs/gover		e_X_ religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation × other (specify)
Specific	dates			Build	er/Arch	itect					
check:		able	Criteria:A	в	_c	D					
	Applic	able	Exception:	A _	В _С	_D	E	F	G		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

state

The Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church represents the long tradition of Catholic worship in Prince George's County; it is a rare surviving example of a rural mission chapel and reflects the longstanding history of Boone's Chapel.

Level of Significance: national

Boone's Chapel was built early in the eighteenth century (approximately one and one half miles south of the present Holy Rosary Church) for the private use of Catholics in the area around Upper Marlboro. Nothing remains of the chapel today, although several gravestones mark its site. It apparently went out of use in the 1840's; records in the Baltimore Archdiocese indicate that priests administered sacraments at Boone's Chapel until 1842, but no record has been found after that date. Shortly thereafter, St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church was constructed on the main street through Upper Marlboro. I

Approximately ten years after St. Mary's was established in Upper Marlboro, the decision was made to build a rural mission in the vicinity of the old Boone's Chapel, to be operated by the priests of St. Mary's. In March of 1858, Henry and Mary Mitchell deeded 2-3/4 acres of land to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore; this land was located near the old gate on the southwest side of the road from Tayman's store to the Woodyard. The deed specified that within five years a church must be erected on the land, dedicated "to Divine Worship according to the Roman Catholic faith." Within the same year, an adjoining acre was deeded to the church, for use as a burial ground.²

The cornerstone of the new church was laid in June 1859. The Planters' Advocate reported that the chapel near the Woodstock Gate was "to be of frame and will be called Boone's Chapel."; the contractor was James H. Marlow. Actually the new church came to be called the Church of the Holy Rosary, in tribute to the Dominican Fathers who ministered to the area. Holy Rosary Church had a substantial black population, and was operated as a mission by the priests of St. Mary's in Upper Marlboro. The area around it soon came be be known as Rosaryville; by 1878 this small crossroads community had a store and post office, blacksmith shop, and two schools, in addition to the church.3

Survey No. PG#82A-15
Section 8 Page 2

The 1859 church edifice was a plain rural meeting-house structure with Gothic Revival detail. Entrance was centered in the gable end; above the door was a gothic-arch window, and above that a rose window. The returned cornices were enriched with scalloped vergeboards. The building was heated by a pot-bellied stove on the side.

Holy Rosary Church was destroyed by a severe storm in June of 1927. Almost immediately Father Francis Loughran, the priest at St. Mary's, began procedures to rebuild Holy Rosary. The work was supervised by local builder George Curtin, and the cornerstone was laid in the following year. The new church, completed in 1928, was similar to the original Holy Rosary Church, but was built on a concrete foundation, was sheathed with German siding, and incorporated a corner bell tower. The altar furniture was given to Father Loughran by the church of St. Gabriel in Washington, D.C. The new church served the rural, predominantly black population of this area south of Upper Marlboro; it continued as a mission of St. Mary's, together with Mt. Calvary in Forestville and St. Anthony's in North Beach. 5

In 1966 Holy Rosary was separated from the parish of St. Mary's, and the Holy Rosary Parish was established with its own priest. At that time, the church was in serious disrepair. The new priest at Holy Rosary began a renovation program, undertaken and carried out by members of the congregation. Within a few years, the two westmost windows of the nave were extended to form doors, a furnace was installed in the small basement space, the German siding was covered with aluminum, the foundation faced with new brick, and a bell from a church in Croom was installed in the bell tower. On the interior, the floor was replaced, as were the pews, and a dropped synthetic ceiling was installed.

Development in the area since 1966 has greatly increased the residential population, and the enlarged well-integrated congregation has outgrown the Holy Rosary Church building (capacity approximately 100). Masses are now given in the new CCD building on land recently acquired by the Church east of U.S. Route 301. The graveyard at Holy Rosary is carefully maintained by the Church, but burials there are now rare.

Holy Rosary Church has been substantially altered, and very little of the original 1928 fabric is now visible. Several other early twentieth century churches of similar style survive in Prince George's County: St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church in Seat Pleasant (72A-7-1) was built in 1908 and its corner tower added in 1911; Bells Methodist Church in Camp Springs (76B-17) was built in 1910; and St. Paul's Methodist Church in 0xon Hill (76B-8) was built in 1915. These three historic churches are good examples of this early twentieth century church style, and preserve somehwat more of their original fabric than does Holy Rosary. Holy Rosary, with its modernized interior and synthetic siding, preserves only the lines and the commemorative windows of the 1928 church building. It is, however, a prominent visual landmark in the rural southern area of the County, and represents the long historical tradition of Catholic worship in Prince George's County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM Statement of Significance (continued) Survey No. PG#82A-15
Section 8 Page 3

Notes

- Prince George's County Land Records, CSM #2:227; CSM #2:442.
- Planters' Advocate, 1 and 8 June 1859; G. M. Hopkins Atlas of Prince George's County, 1878.
- ⁴ Conversation, July and August 1988, with Andrew Wyvill, Editor of the Enquirer-Gazette, and with members of the Holy Rosary congregation.
- ⁵ WPA Church Records, St. Mary of the Assumption, Upper Marlboro; see also note 4.

Prince George's County Tax Assessments, 1840s. Stones and Bones, Cemetery Records of Prince George's County, Maryland, Prince George's County Genealogical Society, 1984, p. 278 ff. (cf. also MHT form. St. Mary's Catholic Church, P.G. #79-44); conversation with Kevin Barry, Manager of Resurrection Cemetery, July 1988.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G.#82A-15

Cf. Chain of Title

Cf. Notes, Item #8

10. Ge	eograph	nical Data							
Acreage of non Quadrangle na UTM Reference		Marlboro, Md. Se		TM 118 parcel 56 Quadrangle scale					
A	البلل	Northing	BZone	Easting	Northing				
C			О F Н						
List all states		on and justification s for properties over		ounty boundari	50.5-4-9				
state		code	county		code				
	rm Pre	pared By							
name/title	Susan G. P	earl, Research/A	rchitectural H	istorian	0				
organization	Historic P	reservation Comm	ission d	ate August	1985 / August 1988				
street & numbe	r c/o Count	y Planning, MNCP	PC te	elephone 952	-3521				
city or town	Upper Marl	horo		tate Md.					

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey #: P.G.	#82A-15	Building Date: 1925
Building Name:	Holy Rosary	Catholic Church
Location: 9961	Rosaryville	Road, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Private/Religious/Occupied/Excellent/Accessible

Description

The Holy Rosary Church is a gable-roofed frame country church with Gothic Revival elements. Entrance is through double doors centered in the east gable end, and surmounted by a large Gothic-arched transom filled with stained glass. Built into the southeast corner is a two-story bell-tower with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a wooden cross. The sides of the church are four bays long, with stained glass Gothic-arched windows. Identical windows flank the entrance doors, and light each face of the bell-tower. At the west gable end is a hip-roofed rectangular altar addition, with a round stained glass window. The building rests on a brick foundation; it is covered with aluminum siding and has a green asphalt shingle roof.

Significance

The Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church is an important example of a rural Catholic chapel, not only for its plain Gothic Revival style, but for the fact that it continues the long tradition of Boone's Chapel. (Boone's Chapel was built early in the eighteenth century for the private use of Catholics in the area around Upper Marlboro; it apparently went out of use in the 1840's.) In 1858, Henry and Mary Mitchell deeded 2-3/4 acres of land to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore for the purpose of building a church to replace Boone's Chapel. The cornerstone of the new church was laid in June 1859. The new church edifice was a plain rural meeting house structure with Victorian detail; it was destroyed by fire, and replaced in 1925 by the present church structure. The present Holy Rosary Church has continued to serve an active congregation. In its cedar-surrounded location on a knoll west of U.S. Route 301, it is a conspicuous landmark, and a reminder of a longstanding local Catholic tradition.

Acreage: 2.75 acres

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

	8
1. Name (indicate preferred name)	
historic Church of the Holy Rosary	
and/or common Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Chur	ch
2. Location	
street & number 9961 Rosaryville Road	not for publication
	11e Road
city, town Upper Marlborovicinity o	of congressional district 5
state Maryland co	ounty P.G.
3. Classification	
Category Ownership Status	entertainment X religious ed government scientific
4. Owner of Property (give nar	nes and mailing addresses of <u>all</u> owners)
name Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washingt	on
street & number c/o Holy Rosary Church	telephone no.:
9811 Rosaryville Rd.	
opper Mariboro	POSSER
5. Location of Legal Descri	* ×
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's Cou	nty Courthouse liber CSM#2
street & number Main Street	folio 227
city, town Upper Marlboro	state Md.
6. Representation in Existing	1g Historical Surveys
title Prince George's County Inventory of Hist	oric Sites
date 1974	federal stateX county local
depository for survey records History Division	
city, town Riverdale	state Md.

Cor	dition
X	excellent
-	good

deteriorated ruins unexposed

Check one unaltered X altered

Check one

X original site
moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Holy Rosary Church is a gable-roofed frame country church with Gothic Revival elements. The principal facade is the east gable end; entrance is through double doors, surmounted by a large Gothic-arched transom filled with stained glass, and approached by a flight of steps. Built into the southeast corner is a two-story bell-tower with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a wooden cross. The sides of the church are four bays long, with double-sash Gothic-arched windows filled with stained glass. Identical windows flank the entrance doors, and light each face of the bell-tower. There is a door in the fourth bay of the north side. At the west gable end is a hip-roofed rectangular altar addition, with a round stained glass window. The building rests on a brick foundation; it is covered with aluminum siding and has a green asphalt shingle roof.

A few yards south of the church is a large gable-roofed parish hall. There are parking lots both east and west of the church. The small cemetery stretches along a gentle slope to the southwest of the church. The church building itself is framed by rows of tall cedars.

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Period — prehistorio — 1400–1499 — 1500–1599 — 1600–1699 — 1700–1799 — 1800–1899 — X 1900–		archeology-historic agriculture architecture art			Check and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlemen industry invention			9 — — — — ent —	law literature military music philosophy politics/government			religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify)	
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	Level	L of S	ignificance:	n	ation	al _	_state		local				

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church is an important example of a rural Catholic chapel, not only for its plain Gothic Revival style, but for the fact that it continues the long tradition of Boone's Chapel. Boone's Chapel was built early in the eighteenth century (approximately one and one half miles south of the present Holy Rosary Church) for the private use of Catholics in the area around Upper Marlboro. Nothing remains of the chapel today, although several gravestones mark its site. It apparently went out of use in the 1840's, at which time St. Mary's Catholic Church was established on the main street through Upper Marlboro.

In 1858, Henry and Mary Mitchell deeded 2-3/4 acres of land to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore for the purpose of building a church. An adjoining acre was deeded by Elizabeth Sweeny; it became the church burial ground.² The cornerstone of the new church was laid in June 1859. The <u>Planters' Advocate</u> reported that the chapel near the Woodstock Gate was "to be built of wood and will be called Boone's Chapel."³ Actually the new church came to be called the Church of the Holy Rosary, in tribute to the Dominican Fathers who ministered to the area. Holy Rosary Church had a substantial black population, and was closely related to St. Mary's in Upper Marlboro.

The 1859 church edifice was a plain rural meeting house structure with Victorian detail. Entrance was centered in the gable end; above the door was a Gothic-arched window, and above that a rose window. The returned cornices were enriched with scalloped bargeboards. The frame building was destroyed by fire, and replaced in 1925 by the present church structure.

The present church has continued to serve an active congregation. New siding was added during a building program in 1975. In its cedar-surrounded location on a knoll west of U.S. Route 301, Holy Rosary Church is a conspicuous landmark, and a reminder of a longstanding local Catholic tradition.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. P.G. #82A-15

Cf. Chain of Title

Cf. Notes, Item #8

10. G	eographical Data	a		
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11. Fo	rm Prepared By			
name/title	Susan G. Pearl, Research	Historian		
organization	Historic Preservation Com	mission	date August 19	985
street & numbe	er c/o County Planning, MNC	CPPC	elephone 952-3	3521
city or town	Upper Marlboro		state Md.	

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House 21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

Chain of Title

Holy Rosary Church P.G. #82A-15

CSM #2:442 1858 Deed Elizabeth E. Sweeny to Francis Patrick Kendrick, Archbishop of Baltimore, all that parcel of land known as "Good Enough" containing 1 acre, adjoining land previously deeded by Henry Mitchell.

CSM #2:227 24 March 1858 Deed Henry and Mary Mitchell, to Francis P. Kenrick, Archibishop of Baltimore, for \$5. 2-3/4 acres, beginning at post near the old gate on the southwest side of the public road from Mr. Tayman's store to the Woodyard ...provided that - a church be erected on this lot and dedicated within 5 years to Divine Worship according to the Roman Catholic faith.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM for the

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

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	AND/OR HISTORIC: HOLY	Rosary C	atholic C	Church				
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	Upper Marlboro							
	STATE			COUNTY:				
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7.	DESCRIPTION					
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	CONDITION	(Check One)		(Che	ck One)
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The church is a frame structure with a gable facade.

The central doorway, with pointed arched, glazed tympanum, is flanked by pointed arched, glazed, double hung sash windows. The southwest corner of the building has a two story tower. The sidewalls have four, pointed arched openings. The apse is retangular with a circular window over the altar. The siding is aluminum.

There is a graveyard behind the church.

PERIOD	Check One or More sa. Pre-Columbian 15th Century	Appropriete) 16th Century 17th Century	18th Century 19th Century	20th Century
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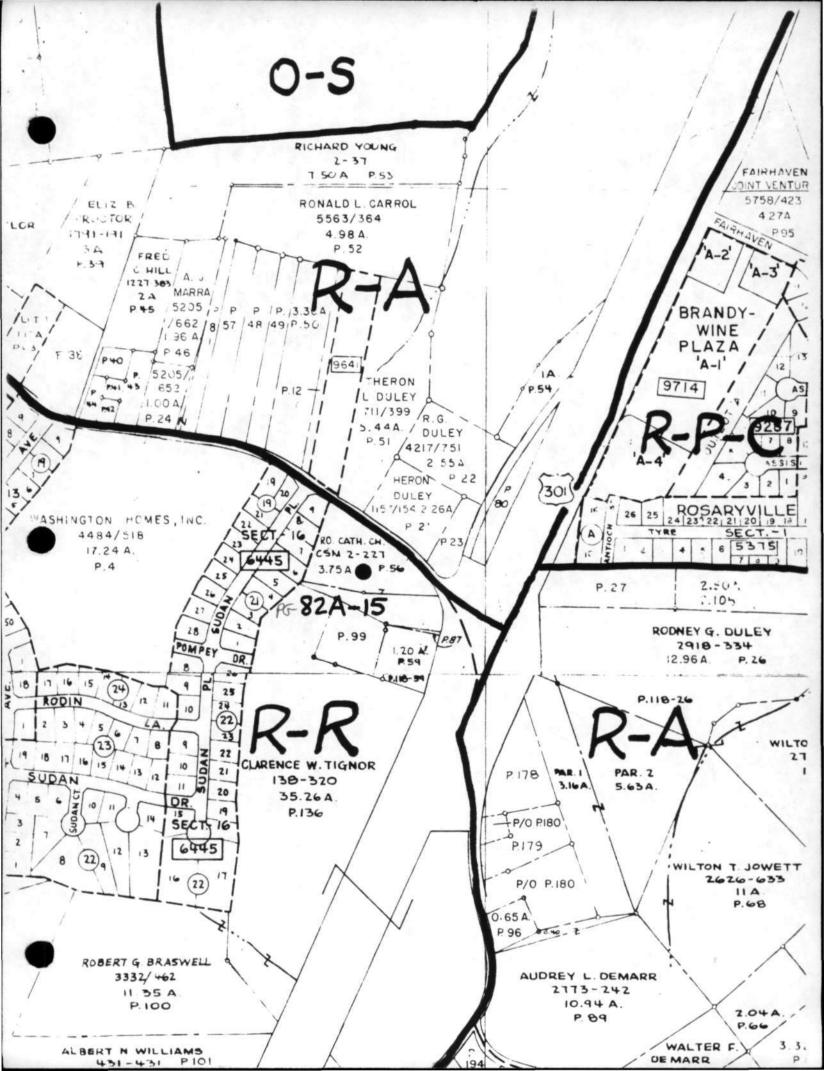
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P.G. #82A-15

Holy Rosary Church

Prince George's County, MD.

Susan G. Pearl

Southeast 3/4 elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

April 1985



P.G. #82A-15

Holy Rosary Church

Prince George's County, MD.

Susan G. Pearl

April 1985

North elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.



Holy Rosary Church

Prince George's County, MD.

Susan G. Pearl

April 1985

East elevation

Neg: Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, MD.

P.G. #82A-15



Holy Rosary Cherch Drunce Lease's Co. MD Lusar L. Davil. July 1988 Interior, view to west They Mod. Mist. Thust, annapolis, MD

Dr + 821-15



NAME HOLY ROSARY CHURCH # 82A-15

LOCATION RH 301 + POSARYVILLE RL ROSARYVILLE, ML

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PHOTO TAKEN 8/6/14 mdwyer